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multiplied. The great majority of people, expert as well as lay, think and speak of soul in the future tense, and to very few does the word suggest any connotation with the past. Ask the very man on the street what he thinks of the soul, and he assumes that you speak of another life or of preparation for it."

THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY. A System of Monistic Philosophy. By *Charles Kendall Franklin*. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1904. Pp. x, 481.

Mr. Franklin says in the Preface:

"The object of this investigation is to trace physical, organic, and social phenomena to their sources in order to discover their laws, so that the subsequent expenditure of energy in nature, life, mind, and society may be determined for human welfare. It will necessitate reviewing all of the great concepts of the race, matter, motion, life, mind, and society,—and will result in an attempt at a complete orientation of the race and the establishment of the principles which will lead to the democratisation and socialisation of humanity. The magnitude of the undertaking need not deter us, for it is by attempting the impossible that we accomplish what we are capable of."

The author attaches great significance to what naturalists would call uniformity, as it appears first of all in the phenomena of chemistry. He says:

"The spectrum analysis shows that all identical substances, not only here on earth, but in the heavenly bodies throughout the visible universe, are identical in composition. The law of definite proportions in chemistry shows that all identical chemical compounds are the same in composition. Whenever a substance is produced, it is but a repetition of all other substances of a like kind. Wherever a chemical compound is reproduced, it is a repetition of all identical compounds, but owing to external energies being different there are some slight variations."

While in plant life and in the animal kingdom the variations are greater than in the domain of chemistry, still we find there too the selfsame law of repetition which does seem to dominate all nature. Bearing in mind this law of repetition, Mr. Franklin discusses the origin of life; the physics of the senses and the intellect; the chemistry of the senses, the emotions and the will; animal mechanics; realism and idealism; naturalism versus supernaturalism, and the expenditure of energy controlled by mind. In Chapters 19 and 20 our author forestalls criticisms that might be made to his system, and in Chapter 21 offers his applications and conclusions.

His monism is expressed on page 237 in these words:

"All nature is one. We can interpret all nature in terms of our life, and our life in terms of nature; thus we are akin to everything and every-

thing is akin to us. This is monism. And nature, including everything, is due to the universal process of the eternal adjustment and readjustment of the radiant and gravitant energies constituting the universe."

The most important application of his system lies in the domain of social ethics. Mr. Franklin says:

"At vast intervals of time in the history of the race there have occurred great epochs of improvement in civilisation with prophecies of a perfect existence yet to come. In the East, Brahminism was followed by Buddhism with a promise of Nirvana; in the West, Judaism was followed by Christianity with a promise of heaven. It is this perfect existence, dreamed of by the race since its beginning, the socialisation of man, that we enter upon to-day. And the step we take, whether it be large or small, is left to the world to judge."

DIE LEBENSWUNDER. Gemeinverständliche Studien über biologische Philosophie. Ergänzungsband zu dem Buche über die Welträthsel. By *Ernst Haeckel*, Professor in the University of Jena. Stuttgart: Alfred Kröner. 1904. Pp. xii, 567. Price, 9 marks.

THE WONDERS OF LIFE. A Popular Study of Biological Philosophy. Supplementary Volume to "The Riddle of the Universe." By *Ernst Haeckel*. Translated by *Joseph McCabe*. London: Watts & Co. 1904. Pp. xiv, 501. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1905. Pp. 485. Price \$1.50 net.

Our indefatigable Haeckel has published another book of 567 pages devoted to the fascinating subject of the miracle of life. Professor Haeckel had declared that his *Riddle of the Universe* should be his last writing, but having inquiries concerning many statements made in it, he feels that an answer is due his many admirers as to his position concerning the one and only miracle of this world, to the solution of which the science of biology is devoted. The biological studies of the present volume are intended as a popular treatment of the subject, and they make a fascinating writing indeed. They are treated in six parts and twenty chapters which, after the laudable practice of our ingenious author, are preceded by brief summaries so as to enable any one of his readers to look up those points in which he would be specially interested. The book abounds in tables and is supplied with a good index. The author would gladly have added illustrations which in some parts will be sadly missed by many readers, but he did not yield to the temptation of satisfying this natural craving, for fear that the book would become too expensive and be beyond the reach of the large masses for whose information it is intended. In every line of the book we feel the joy of work which has animated the strenuous Professor in all his literary labors, and it seems that even his adversaries will find it both profitable and pleasant reading.